



TO CORRECT MIS-REPRESENTATION WE ADOPT SELF-REPRESENTATION.

VOLUME 2.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1857.

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Poetry.

FOR THE "WESTERN STANDARD."

"Keep to the Right."

"Keep to the right," saith the guide at the bridge,
To the right! and you never need fear;
Keep to the right, and your safety I'll pledge,
Although darkness and dangers appear.

On went the sage through the mist, and the roar
Of the floods and the rocks in their strife;
Safely he passed the deep chasm o'er;
And "the right" was his motto through life.

"Keep to the right," the wise fathers will say
To their sons while to manhood they grow:
Duty is right, and a guide to the way
Which the wise and the great only know.

"Keep to the right," the fond mother oft cries
To her daughters while blooming in youth:
Kindness is right,—tis the grace you should prize,
And your pride—it is virtue and truth.

"Keep to the right," all ye Saints of the Lord,
Though your faces be many and strong;
God's word is the right,—a sure guide to the road,
Which, if followed, cannot lead you wrong.

[PHIL.

FOR THE "WESTERN STANDARD."

THE

PRINCIPLES OF THE GOSPEL.

BY

Charles Wesley Wandell.

CHAPTER VI.

[CONTINUED.]

Of Infant Baptism.

I HAVE asked several Pædo-Baptists to give me one scriptural reason for infant baptism; and have generally been answered, That Christ commanded his disciples to go and baptize all nations; and as infants are a part of all nations, it follows that infants are to be baptized.

Christ did not command the disciples to baptize all nations; but to go and teach all nations baptizing them; that is, baptizing those whom they had taught. No one will say that little infants can be taught the gospel of Christ, therefore they are not to be baptized. Mark's record states, that they were to baptize them that believed. Infants cannot believe; therefore ought not to be baptized.

The New Testament does not give one instance of the baptism of an infant; which is unaccountably strange, if infant baptism was practised by Christ and his apostles: seeing that baptism is a positive institution.

Jesus said, Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not; but, mark, he did not baptize them, which he undoubtedly would have done had it been right; but he laid his hands upon them and prayed and blessed them. He did not say, Suffer them to come unto me that they may be saved; but he said, Of such is the kingdom of heaven. They were not brought to him to be baptized but to be blessed.

In this instance Christ plainly recognised an ordinance for little children; but that ordinance was not baptism; and this fact ought to convince the candid mind that infant baptism was unknown to the Savior. It is a well known fact in scripture history, that the ancient patriarchal priesthood had power to bless children, and to confirm those blessings upon them by the imposition of hands. See Gen. 48: 20. The Savior, in blessing these little children, plainly confirmed it as an ordinance in the New Testament dispensation. But this ordinance with others, such as the baptism for the dead, and other ordinances of the INNER sanctuary ceased when inspiration ceased, but are revived and established again in his church in the last days.

Pædobaptists admit that John did not baptize infants. Faith, repentance and confession of sin were necessary preparations for his baptism; none of which can apply to infants. I have already shown that these same characteristics were peculiar to Christian baptism also; and that the water baptisms of Christ, his apostles, and John, were identically the

same in all respects. Therefore neither did they baptize infants.

Io John 4: 1, we are told that Jesus made and baptized more disciples than John. From which we learn, first, That the Lord did not baptize infants; but disciples, for an infant cannot be considered a disciple; second, He made disciples before he baptized them. In order to make disciples it was necessary to teach them: to discipline them, was to convert them to faith and repentance; hence those disciples that Jesus baptized, were those that believed and repented; nothing of which is applicable to little infants.

On the day of Pentecost, those that were added to the church, were not infants, but those that "gladly received the word." Acts 2: 41. Peter, in verse 39, promised the gift of the Holy Ghost to them and their children; but the term children here evidently referred to their prosperity; for he continues thus, "and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call." However, the term children does not necessarily imply infants. When children come to understand the difference between good and evil, and are capable of faith and repentance, and do believe and repent; then, undoubtedly, they ought to be baptized; but not before. The word children as here used by Peter, is evidently the same as the term sons and daughters as used by Joel (verse 17) where God says, I will pour out my Spirit upon all flesh, and your sons and daughters shall prophesy; which will be fully accomplished in the last days, in the gathering of the house of Israel.

The 3d is incredible; for if, as the text indicates, Lydia was come from Thyatira, (a journey, including both sea and land, of probably not less than 300 miles,) on business, it is not to be believed she would bring young children with her, if she had any.

The 4th is inconclusive; because the word household or house is used in scripture where the whole of the family is not included, but the principal part only. See 1 Sam. 1: 21, 22.

The argument, therefore, for infant baptism, grounded upon the baptism of Lydia's household, is extremely weak, as there is no evidence she had either husband or children: and certainly, before any such custom can from this case be supported, as an ordinance of the New Testament, it ought to be UNDENIABLY proved, from the text, that she had infant children, and that they were actually baptized. Should it be replied in favor of infant baptism, that Lydia at that time was probably a resident at Philippi, although originally from Thyatira, and that consequently her infant children must be with her: this I would answer, by asking, must not then her husband be with her? But this evidently was not the case, for this reason; If Lydia had a husband with her, he surely must be one of the "household"—if he was one included in this household, he must have been baptized, because the household was—if he was baptized and joined in the same union with Paul and Silas as Lydia, would she say, Come into my house? or would Luke say, They entered into the house of Lydia, supposing there was a believing husband at the head of the family? Impossible. The language employed by the inspired historian evidently implies, A SINGLE FEMALE AT THE HEAD OF A FAMILY, AND AT THE HEAD OF A BUSINESS. And the fair conclusion is, that her household were her servants; or, if her children, that her husband was deceased, and her children so far advanced in life as to join her in her journey, her business, and her worship; and thus they would be capable of instruction, faith and baptism as Christ commanded; and is in effect plainly stated of the household in the next section.

But more satisfactory to the pious reader than ten thousand surmises, the question of the persons of Lydia's household may be answered, with the greatest probability, from the last verse above cited. Paul and Silas were delivered from prison, and quiting the jailer's house and family, according to his own request, (ver. 34, 36,) they "entered into the house of Lydia," (for the reader will remember, this was the only other Christian house in the city, and this family the only other persons baptized;) and here, undoubtedly, they would meet with her "household" which they had baptized: having entered, we read, "when they had seen the BRETHREN, they comforted them and departed." If then Lydia's household be denominated "brethren" and were capable of being "comforted" by the word, they must have been *believers* in Christ. Therefore, the case of Lydia's household, affords no proof of infant baptism.

Lydia, herself, it is evident, had a right to be baptized, according to the order of Jesus Christ, being a BELIEVER. But of what does

Biography of a California Wife.

The case of alleged larceny, says the *Town Talk*, wherein a woman named Kline is complainant, turns out, as we suspected it would, to be one of a very equivocal character. The name of the complaining witness is Josephine Kline, that of the defendant Abm. Smith. The one a grass widow now resident in this city, the other a bachelor, from the Santa Cruz Redwoods. We will give a pretty full report of the facts connected with this case, not so much for their intrinsic interest, as that they unfold a picture of private life too common in California. We will present them as developed by the testimony of the parties themselves, with the remark that this case has but too many counterparts in the domestic history of this community. There is scarce a day the Police Court of this city is not called upon to entertain just such complaints as this. Sepcra a day but some gaily dressed woman comes sailing confidently into court, invoking judicial aid and protection. She takes the stand with a self possessed and satisfied air, as if conscious she has aroused the sympathy of the court, and caused a sensation amongst the spectators. She seems a modest woman, only a little over-dressed; tells her tale with an innocent composure, placing the end of her jeweled forefinger modestly in the dimple of her cheek, and having finished the story of her wrongs, every one present is ready to exclaim, "poor, injured, outraged woman." Nor is it until she is cross questioned and opposing testimony is introduced, that the minds of the sympathetic crowd are disabused, and what seemed a wronged and persecuted woman is transformed into a faithless wife or a lecherous paramour, who instead of courting publicity, and provoking inquiry into her past life, should seek to cover up her tracks and court the privacy and silence of the grave. It is time this class of females were rebuked, and no longer suffered to presume upon that perverted sympathy for their sex which has desolated so many homes and sent so many husbands to the house of the maniac or the yet more desirable home of the dead. We do not intend to apply these reflections especially to the case in hand, but having detailed the testimony leave every one to make of the application for themselves.

The evidence as disclosed on the examination shows, then, that Mrs. Josephine Newburgh came several years ago, with her husband, from St. Louis, and settled in Sacramento, where they opened and kept a drinking saloon. Here the husband kills a man in his own house, and escapes conviction of murder because the man killed was supposed to have interfered with his conjugal rights. Subsequently this woman presumed herself to have so deeply injured her husband, applies for and obtains a divorce from him. Within three weeks after she is married to a Mr. Kline. This takes place last March. Shortly after Kline is accused of attempting to commit a rape on a little girl. The fact is by no means well established, and many of the wife's acquaintances are half inclined to believe it is a *ruse*, gotten up by her to rid herself of Kline; that she may have another chance to cut the marital cords. About this period the history of the parties grows a little obscure. Light however is thrown on it by a subsequent elopement, which brings Josephine prominently out again, and renders the thread of her biography continuous. Another divorce follows, pending which this California wife goes to board at the house of Mrs. Thayer, on Sacramento street. If any desire to know who Mrs. Thayer is, they can make the inquiry for themselves.

About this time an advertisement appears in a daily paper for a housekeeper to go to William's Mills, near Santa Cruz, at one hundred dollars a month. Mrs. Kline applies for the situation, a pleasing incident in her history, since it evinces a desire for laudable employment. She meets the advertiser, Mr. Abraham Smith, and in order, as she says, to talk over the business, spends a few nights with him at the Railroad House, in separate rooms, merely connected by a door, that they can converse more freely; afterwards passes another night with him in a small room on board a schooner, that they may consummate the business. All being arranged, her goods are put on board the vessel for Santa Cruz, whither she is to proceed by stage. Afterwards she is told Smith has no property, is only a hired man at the mill, etc.; whereupon she concludes not to accept the situation, and sends an order to have her goods taken from the vessel. It comes too late, and they are carried to Santa Cruz, and from thence to defendant's house, at the Mills. Various letters pass between the parties relative to their return. At length they come back, minus a few trifling things, which Smith comes into court offering to restore or pay for, explaining how they happened to disappear, or where disposed of.

There was much irrelevant testimony taken in the case, but the facts stated constitute its history, and we would not have narrated these with so much particularity, only that they represent a large class of cases constantly before our courts, and serve to illustrate a very common feature in California life.

PRE-EMPTIONS.—The Keokuk Daily Evening Times in speaking of the condition of things in Utah, says, "Not one of the inhabitants there hold lands derived by government title, and hence even Salt Lake city is open to pre-emption." We notice this for the purpose of correcting an error into which our cotemporary has fallen into. The Press is looked into for correction relative to the effect of the laws enacted, and an error made by the Press in this particular might be the cause of serious trouble. Town sites are not subject to pre-emption. The following description of lands lying in the State of Iowa, are not subject to pre-emption:

1. Lands reserved for the support of schools.

2. Sections of land reserved to the United States, alternate to other sections granted to any of the States for the construction of any canal, railroad or other public improvement.

3. Sections or fractions of sections included within the limits of any incorporated town.

4. Every portion of the public lands which has been selected as a site for a city or town.

5. Every parcel of land actually settled and occupied for the purposes of trade, and not agriculture.

6. All lands on which are situated any known saltines or mines.

From this it will be seen that our cotemporary committed an error in saying that Salt Lake city is open to pre-emption.—*Bugle*.

CURIOSITY—ROCKING STONE.—About six miles east of Goliah, Texas, on a branch of the Manahua, there is a rocking stone, one of these curiosities which were the veneration of Druids and are the puzzle of philosophers. It is a huge flat rock, weighing ten or fifteen tons, which is so nicely balanced that it may be rocked like a cradle with a touch of the hand; yet the might of a hundred men would not suffice to move it from its place. When struck it rings with a loud clear sound, which is repeated as if it were struck twice. A ledge of flint and volcanic rocks cross out of the ground at the same place, forming a hillock which is shadowed with a grove of oaks. Altogether it is said to be a curious and romantic place.

FOREIGN HONORS TO AN AMERICAN SURGEON.—Dr. W. J. Holt, of Augusta, Ga., has received, through the Russian Minister to this country, the "decoration" of Commander of the Imperial Order of St. Stanislaus, in consideration of his services during the campaign in the Crimea. The cross is of massive gold, and beautifully wrought. Dr. Holt was appointed a member of the Order of St. Anne while still in the service of Russia; and this second compliment, now that he has left that service, testifies to the Czar's appreciation of the ability with which the surgeon's duties were discharged.

MORALS IN CHICAGO, ILL.—Chicago has always considered a "fast" city, but recent public developments show it to be a little too fast for its own good. Recently the merchants and business men were surprised to find that their salesmen, agents and clerks were not at their places of business. An inquiry explained the cause. The police had the night before made a descent upon the various houses of ill-fame in the city, and nabbed the "visitors" to the extent of forty or fifty. They were all lodged in close quarters over night, and in the morning fined \$5 each and costs.

A VETERAN.—There is now living in Acton, Me., a soldier of the revolution, who fought at the battle of Bunker Hill. He will be one hundred and one years old next July 6th, and is as active as men usually are forty years younger. His name is Ralph Farnham. The citizens of Acton and several towns in Maine and New Hampshire celebrated his hundredth birthday last July with public parade.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

At this office, a second hand Press—not smaller than a Royal.

The law of attraction and repulsion is not more certain in its operation, than that extreme measures re-act upon themselves. This is illustrated in the case of the late Utah Gentile officials, who by their own conduct rendered themselves obnoxious to the citizens of that Territory. Drummond insulted the people by introducing among them a strumpet as his wife and seating her by his side upon the judicial bench—Stiles, and his confederates by their drunkenness, gambling, lewdness, and efforts to stir up litigation, and Burr by his total disregard of the rights of the people in turning his animals into grain fields and such like conduct, his manifest dishonesty with the Federal Government and his employees, and his publication in the New York papers of most abominable calumnies against the people of whose hospitality he was constantly partaking, and which, if credited by the Government, were calculated to lead to the shedding of innocent blood. By these and kindred means these hombres (we cannot call them gentlemen,) succeeded in rendering themselves absolutely detestable to the people of Utah, and so aroused the insuppressible indignation of the latter, that they considered it wisdom to leave the Territory.

When Drummond came to California, his plan was to elector for the Democratic party, and at the accession of the new administration to claim the gubernatorial office in Utah. To this end he was all butter and honey to the Mormons in this State, but vinegar and gall when in conversation with Gentiles on the Mormon question. To us personally he complimented Gov. Young and the citizens of Utah, while at the same time he was endeavoring to wound the Mormon community through the press over an anonymous signature. Proceeding eastward at close of the election, and finding his chances less than he had calculated, he renewed his energies even to desperation, solemnly affirming to statements of a most serious character, and which he knew to be totally false. These statements, coming as they did from a Justice of a Federal Court, carried with them an authority which was irresistible to those who were unacquainted with the Mormon character, and well nigh started the whole country from its propriety. But the re-action was certain, and is already beginning to develop itself. Events entirely beyond the reach of the Mormons have transpired, which have brought upon him the execrations of all honest men as one of the basest of wretches that ever disgraced the name of husband and father. Following in the train of this, comes the honest and authoritative testimony of Mr. C. E. Bolton, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Utah, who makes affidavit to the U. S. Attorney General, that the records, etc., which Drummond had reported to have been destroyed by the Mormons, and from which arose the recent cry of "Mormon treason," were safe in his possession, and had not been molested. Capt. H. W. Wharton of C Infantry, stationed at Fort Kearney, N. T., comes forward next in order, and shows beyond a doubt, that the Cowdy and Margette party were murdered by the Cheyennes, and not by Mormons. Mrs. Babbitt closes the refutation of Drummond's calumnies, in a letter to the N. Y. *Herald*, in which she shews by the testimony of Major Hoffman who is in command at Fort Laramie, that Secretary Babbitt was killed by the Cheyennes as was at first reported. The affair of the Gunnison massacre was tried in Utah in the presence of Col. Steptoe, and was clearly proven to have been done by Indians. Thus the lies and impure ambition of that base man, Drummond, which he hoped would elevate him to higher office, have dragged him from the seat of justice and buried him beneath the pile of his own infamy. These testimonies will appear in the STANDARD next week.

Judge Stiles having originally been a "Jack (?) Mormon," that is, as here interpreted, having married a Mormon woman for what he could make out of her and the Mormons, and knowing the forbearance of the Saints with evils they could not legally remove, presumed upon their patience by making his office a gambling hole, drinking shop and devil's den generally, and used his official position to involve the people in disastrous litigation, until the community was outraged to that degree, that they abated his pest-house as a

nuisance. He may bring the people of G. S. L. City to trial on his case as soon as he pleases—they are ready to unmask him before the world.

Surveyor Burr, when he went to Utah per appointment, doubtless thought it a capital opportunity to glut his lust for gold by cheating the treasury of the United States. He was going a long way off, and the stupid Mormons would never penetrate the surface of his operations, and by a general scheme of swindling the Government and his employee, he could return from his appointment independent of the world! The evidence before the world shows that such must have been his cogitations. But human projects are apt to fail, especially when their accomplishment depends upon concurrence at by Mormons. They suffered him to proceed until he became so conscious of the power they had over him, that as a matter of self-defence he planned their destruction, that in their fall the evidence of his guilt might be destroyed. This was the cans of those outrageous libels which were published in the New York *Times*, etc., and were well calculated to bring down upon the Saints the heated anger of the Government and of the world. But the citizens of Utah discerned him the peculator, liar and soulless plotter; and when the evidence of these became too palpable to be denied with any show of success, they gave him to understand that they were aware of his rascality, and knew how desirous he was to become their executioner. This denouement put him upon his fears, and, leaving the Territory he hastens to Washington to tell his story first; but the truth follows in due time, and he like Drummond stands before the world in his true colors—a speculating thief and a foul calumniator. The testimony of Stiles and his confederates to exonerate him from the charges against him will avail him nothing. They have their reasons for making common cause with him.

Last of all, another anti-Mormon witness comes before the world in the columns of the *Bulletin* of this city, whose first article appeared on Friday evening last, part of which is a perversion and part absolutely false, and bears so little semblance of probability that none but the most obtuse and prejudiced will credit it for a moment. This homine differs from those already noticed in the fact of his being pious (?) and a dealer in the "things of the kingdom," and a dealer in the "things of the kingdom." His modesty too must be extreme, for his communication is not graced with even an anonymous signature. We hope that custom will make him a little bolder, that we may see his name under his asseverations, for we can assure him that we have a choice morsel in store for him—one which he will find rather difficult to digest; but we dont want to give it until he has properly evacuated!

The history of Washington appointees in Utah proves, that with a few honorable exceptions, Gentiles of real worth and suitability have not as yet exercised official functions in that Territory. The fact is, and we are not ignorant of it, that the Utah offices have all along been begging among the small-fry politicians, and were only accepted as a *dernier resort* to replenish empty purses. The results of such unfit appointments are before the public and the Government, to the effect, we hope, of enlightening both upon Utah affairs, and the nature and extent of her requirements. Of the recent appointees we have nothing unkind to say. Time, which impartially tries all things, will try them also. If they prove to be good and capable men, they will meet with a ready support from the people, and will receive that honor which is due to their station. If they bring with them the desire which should animate rulers, namely, to promote the peace and welfare of the people—to protect and encourage virtue and morals, and to punish their opposites; their efforts to that end will be duly seconded and acknowledged. Utah has resources, and the right kind of a white population to develop them. All they ask is what they are undeniably entitled to—peace, their just share of territorial appropriations from the Federal treasury, and an acceptable government. With these, though isolated as she is, she will prosper and accomplish her mission of political sovereignty.

For HONOLULU.—The bark *Yankee* will sail on Sunday or Monday next for the above port. Prest. Cannon's council is to them that have the means to go in this vessel, to go, and not wait for the rest of the Elders. The price of passage is \$40.

THANKS.—Br. Moses A. Meder arrived in this city from Santa Cruz yesterday, bringing present from Sister M. to this office of a very fine cheese weighing 20 pounds. We know how to appreciate such favors.

DROWNED.—On Friday the 31st ult. a lad about fourteen years of age, son of Judge Vaughn, was drowned in the Sacramento river near the mouth of Feather river. The body was recovered on Sunday.

FIRE AT VIRGINIA FLAT.—On Thursday, Aug. 28th, at about 5 P.M., a fire broke out in a frame building at Virginia Flat, which destroyed two buildings in all. Loss of Boyd & Aldrich, merchants, about \$3,000.

AUSTRIA is making liberal concessions to the Hungarians.

How we Oppose.

A COTEMPORARY, alluding to our manner of treating opposers, and to a remark of our Petaluma correspondent, says:

"From the manner in which the Western Standard alludes to those who oppose Mormonism, one would suppose that its editor did not feel especially gratified by such conduct. Not so his correspondents, however, one of whom, writing from Petaluma, makes the following statement:

"One of the *Bulletin's* correspondents informed me the other day that he intended to be baptized; that he was satisfied that Mormonism was true, and that it was superior to anything that he had ever met with: and further, that his attention had been attracted to our principles by the amount of stuff that appeared in the columns of the *Bulletin* against us, and that investigation convinced him of the correctness of our principles, as it will every honest mind."

"Now without questioning the veracity of the author of the foregoing, we may be permitted to request the publication of the name of the individual converted in the above remarkable manner; and then we will be ready to admit that the ink of its abusers is the seed of the Mormon Church."

The gentleman alluded to, will himself perhaps give his name to the public in due time upon the question of Mormonism. To the "manner" of our defense against calumniators and persecutors, we are aware that exceptions have been and are taken. Whether we treat their sayings and doings cavalierly or meekly—whether we indulge in burlesque or solemn protest, it makes but little difference; we are guilty of the sin of defending the church of Christ against its opposers. We notice this matter with reluctance; because it brings fresh to our view, and with painful force, the history of the church of the Saints, which is a continuous story of wrongs sustained and calumnies endured. Let the candid place themselves in the position of the Mormons—let them realize that numbers of their most endeared friends, who were guiltless of crime, were murdered for opinion's sake—the residue robbed of their all, and under the most trying and cruel circumstances driven beyond the limits of civilization—their missionaries treated with contumely and violence, and that the efforts of scribes, pharisees and lawyers are constantly and unabatingly directed toward the re-enacting scenes of outrage and blood! then they would be enabled to appreciate our feelings while noticing the efforts made by our enemies to bring to the Saints additional harm and distress. Like the ancient church, the Saints of the latter-days preach, pray, and write by sufferance: they have heretofore settled lands, which they paid for—have industriously improved them—have built cities and temples in which to dwell and to worship God, only to be driven from them, with the stinging reflection that our wealth and the fruits of our labor are being enjoyed by our godless enemies. We have the convincing fact constantly before our eyes, that it is alone the isolation of the Saints in Utah which gives them the peace they now enjoy. The Elders know, that it is alone the protecting care of Providence which shields them from physical demonstration and assault by the spirit of sectarianism, which, chafed and alarmed by their testimony of the *fulness* of the gospel and the restoration of the ancient order and blessings of the church of Christ, trembles lest thereby priesthood be imperilled and sectarian Christianity lose its prestige and favor with the multitude.

The Saints are well aware, that in the estimation of the world, it is downright impudence in them to offer a remonstrance to the wretched prejudices and unreasonable oppositions with which they have to contend. Government officials, whose deliberate falsehoods are calculated to bring down upon peaceful and loyal citizens the vengeance of the too credulous civil authorities at Washington, must not be exposed, and their incompetency, immorality and frauds laid open to the public! The citizens of a district may meet and pass resolutions, the latent meaning of which is fearful to contemplate, ignoring the right of the Elders to preach among them, yet we are expected as "good Christians" to offer no reply nor administer a rebuke! We do not direct these remarks to the editors of the *Town Talk*, for their moderation upon Mormonism as well as upon other subjects is as acceptable to us as it is honorable in them; but they do beyond dispute apply to the world generally.

The weapons with which the Saints oppose Christians are reason and the word of God. "Come, and let us reason together," is their language, "and learn the faith once delivered unto the Saints and re-delivered in the present age." Whatever calumniators may say to the contrary, they seek not to subvert government or anything which is good and commendable among the truly wise; but, rather, to bring straying Christendom back to the "old paths," and impress upon the people the long forgotten truth, that Jehovah is ever a God of revelation to those who truly ask of him as such: and not only do they maintain this doctrine, but present to the world the substantial evidences of its truthfulness in the Book of Mormon and the many revelations with which God has honored his latter-day church. Christians declare this to be heresy and delusion. Do they attempt to prove it to the Saints to be such? They denounced Joseph Smith as a false prophet and an impostor—Did they in a spirit of Christian candor and honest earnestness sift his asseverations to the bottom, and by investigation demonstrate their falsity? The apostles and elders of the latter-day church are pen-

rating all sections of the world where they have a prospect of being heard—Are they

met by the salaried teachers of sectarianism openly, honorably and fairly before the public, and their doctrine examined by the word of God? Far, very far from it. The Elders of Israel have been and are met with weapons which even their users must despise, and doubtless, at the same time despise themselves for using them, namely, detraction, slander, foul lies and proscription. We appeal to the good sense of honest men, if such a course taken by our opponents must not of itself be a convincing argument to the Mormons as to the defensibility of their doctrine? It is a fact which should be known throughout the length and breadth of the land, that the sage teachers of Christianity have never essayed to examine and refute the doctrines taught by Joseph Smith and the Mormon teachers; or, if they have, they used misrepresentations, calumnies, and mob violence, arguments which though for the present grievous to be borne, yet the veriest ninny might see would eventually tell with no mean force in favor of the doctrine they were intended to oppose. Witness the Rev. L. R. Sunderland and others whose anti-Mormon writings were made up of false quotations, perversions, wretched yarns and malicious slanders. Witness the Rev. J. McCoy, in Missouri, holding a tax bucket, while a mob of vile men, infuriated by his declamations, tarred and feathered Bishop Partridge an upright and peaceable man; whose only sin was that he was one of the Latter-Day Saints! Witness the Rev. Serciel Woods accompanying a mob in the same State, and in his harangues extorting to deeds of violence and blood! Witness the Rev. S. Bogard heading one of the most blood-thirsty and merciless mobs in the same State, who told his followers, "that in killing the Mormons they were doing God service!" Witness the mob that made war upon the feeble remnant of the Saints left in Nauvoo in '46, led on by a reverend cut-throat! Such has been the manner of the sanctified (?) opposers of Mormonism; and all experience teaches that men use in warfare, whether physical or mental, the best and most effective weapons they have.

It is also true, that the outraged and downtrodden Saints have endured these various oppositions with a meekness and even cheerfulness that indicates unmistakably the divine fountain from which they have drawn liberally of a pure, gentle and a quiet spirit. After having three several times been robbed of their all and driven from their homes, and finding rest for the soles of their feet in the recesses of the Rocky mountains, an opportunity occurred to test the temper of the Mormon heart. Their old enemies came among them footsore, weary and starving, and were received and ministered to, with a whole-souled generosity and unbounded kindness so wholly unexpected, that for a time the press was vocal with the praises of the kind-hearted Mormons at Salt Lake. And not only was it so with the Saints at that time, but we speak advisedly when we say, that honesty, probity and hospitality have been and are the rule of the Mormon character, let the exceptions be what they may. These practical evidences which the Saints have given to the world of their faith, doctrine and spirit ought to put to shame those who oppose them by agencies unacknowledged by God's word, and repudiated by all lovers of justice and right. They should speak with words of marked emphasis in the ears of Christian teachers, and tell them that if they can not oppose Mormonism with the Bible and with fair and honest reason, to not oppose at all. It should warn all mobocrats, that the hitherto non-resistance of the Saints to their onslaughts, will prove as coals of fire upon their heads when their cases shall be adjudicated at the court of the Judge of all the earth.

Statistical.

The following figures which we find in the *Alta* of Wednesday, and as reported in the principal vine growing districts of last year, give an inkling of what is destined to be one of the principal sources of commerce and wealth in California. The number of vines, in 1856, growing in the county of

Los Angeles was	736,000
Santa Clara	150,000
Alameda	84,000
San Bernardino	80,000
Marin County	70,000
Sonoma	60,000
Palo Alto	60,000
Sacramento	40,000
Sutter	45,000
Yuba	28,000
Yolo	26,000
Napa	22,000

The present number of vines in the State is estimated at 2,000,000, many having been set out last spring. Messrs. Sainsvain Brothers of this city, have commenced the manufacture of Champaigne, and have already put up 50,000 bottles of the last year's vintage. They have no doubt that their "Sparkling California" will be fully equal to the imported Champaigne.

PACIFIC MUSEUM.—Mr. Adams' collection of curiosities continues as attractive as ever. He has newly arranged the cages of the Sea Lions, etc., placing them in a more convenient position to be seen by visitors. A visit to the Museum is both instructive and interesting to the admirer of the works of nature and nature's God.

The August Emigrants.

* * * THE Saints in the Alameda and Santa Cruz Conferences that were intending to emigrate to Zion this season, rendezvoused at Elder Z. Cheney's per appointment, and were organized under the superintendance of Prest. Cannon. By the voice of the company, Elder Zachariah Cheney was chosen Captain—Elder Randolph Mowry, Sergeant of the Guard—Elder Chapman Duncan, Chaplain—Elder M. F. Wilkie, Clerk. The company consists of 16 men, 7 women, 6 boys and 9 girls. They have 13 wagons, 15 horses and 23 mules.

They "rolled out" on Friday morning last, in good spirits, and, as their animals are superior and in good condition, they expect to make a quick trip to the city of the Saints. Some accessions are expected by the way, and they will be joined by Bishop Smith and others at Carson valley, which will increase their number of reliable men to about thirty—a force quite sufficient for protection against Indian attacks should they be made.

Elder Wilkie's health has greatly improved during his sojourn in the interior, and we hope the pure air of the desert and the excitement of the journey will have restored him to complete health by the time of his arrival at G. S. L. City. It was the arduous duties and confinement of this office which prostrated him, and we commend him to the kindest consideration of the priesthood and Saints in Zion.

Not the least interesting feature of this company is, that it is partly composed of a fragment of the *Brooklyn Colony* which arrived here in '46, and performed no inconsiderable part in the early history of San Francisco. We hope the next season will witness the departure of the last instalment of the Brooklyners for Zion.

The Election.

THERE can be but little doubt that the entire Democratic State ticket is elected by an overwhelming majority. There is no occasion to give figures until we get complete returns.

This city, as was anticipated, has given a majority in favor of the "Peoples' Ticket." Full returns have not been received, but enough to place the result beyond a doubt.

Incidents at the Election in this City.

First DISTRICT.—His Excellency, Governor Johnson was in town voted in this District for State officers. He voted the Democratic ticket, as also (whisper!) he did last Autumn. A man who represented himself to be an officer of a ship, was arrested upon a charge of illegal voting.

Second DISTRICT.—Just before the polls closed, a man came driving a buggy up Broadway, and forcing his horse into the crowd around the polls, reached his whip and struck one of the bystanders with the loaded end and knocked him senseless. A comrade sprang at the horse's head and arrested his progress. The injured man in the meantime recovered and are the rule of the Mormon character, let the exceptions be what they may. These practical evidences which the Saints have given to the world of their faith, doctrine and spirit ought to put to shame those who oppose them by agencies unacknowledged by God's word, and repudiated by all lovers of justice and right. They should speak with words of marked emphasis in the ears of Christian teachers, and tell them that if they can not oppose Mormonism with the Bible and with fair and honest reason, to not oppose at all. It should warn all mobocrats, that the hitherto non-resistance of the Saints to their onslaughts, will prove as coals of fire upon their heads when their cases shall be adjudicated at the court of the Judge of all the earth.

Fifth DISTRICT.—About six o'clock a row occurred, in which an ex-policeman is said to have struck the first blow. It created quite an excitement for a time, but no arrests were made. A row had previously occurred, which resulted in the arrest of two men.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—One man was arrested for illegal voting.

In the other districts nothing exciting occurred.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening last, says the Santa Cruz *Sentinel*, the window curtains in the house of

THE WESTERN STANDARD.

Correspondence.

FROM GRASS VALLEY, EL DORADO COUNTY.
From our Correspondent, *John L. Stephens*, *Saturday, August 26, 1857.*

Grass Valley, August 26, 1857.

DEAR BROTHER CARMON.—I take this opportunity of addressing a few lines to you to inform you of our prosperity in this part of the vineyard, and the future prospects for some of the brethren who may be sent here after we are gone. We have baptized one and a good prospect for another in a day or two, as soon as we can get to where he is. There are three more young men who are investigating our principles, and two of whom have become convinced of their truthfulness, and are making their calculations to join the Church and go to the Valley next fall.

The people in the mining regions generally speaking feel favorable towards us, and offer us their houses and saloons to preach in from time to time as we come round; for, say they, "we want to hear the other side of Mormonism now, as we have one, then we shall be able to judge some little about it for ourselves." At one of the places we passed on Sunday, which is Brush Creek, all the miners in that place came to hear us and paid good attention to what was said, and at the close of the meeting we asked them if it would be congenial to their feelings that we should preach in the school house from time to time, they answered in the affirmative, so a vote was taken upon it which was unanimously in our favor. There are some good and honest people here, I believe, from the feelings they manifest towards us, to be fished out by the elders yet. Please write and let us know when the brethren are ready to start for the Islands, so that we can make our calculations accordingly. Br. Brigham joins me in love to you and the brethren in the office.

HENRY H. MORGAN.

FROM STONY POINT, SONOMA COUNTY.
From our Correspondent:

Stony Point, August 25, 1857.

BR. GEO Q. CARMON.—*Dear Sir*—I sit to address you a few lines, to inform you of our welfare, prosperity, and happiness. Since we were at San Francisco, we have both enjoyed the best of health and spirits, not the spirits generally used by the inhabitants of this wicked benighted world, but the spirit of the God of Israel; thanks to God our Father, His spirit the Holy Ghost cannot be bought with money; but by obedience to his commandments and ordinances by which, the poorest among men can obtain it. Neither can they buy their way to heaven

We are about starting to break up new ground to-morrow. We have about two weeks to spend in this manner. It is quite a task to break up new ground, it requires about "six yoke of cattle and a go-devil plow!" But as it is we must exercise faith and do the best we can, and try and hunt out the honest hearts. There are yet many that know not the truth, that would rejoice with us in the blessings of the same, if they but new its principles.

Inasmuch as we are going to a new place, we ask an interest in your faith and prayers that we may accomplish good.

Br. Boyle joins me in love to yourself and family, together with the brethren in the office. Ever praying for your welfare and prosperity in the cause of Truth.

MOSES THATCHER.

CITY ITEMS.

ORNITHUS URGENT—About half past 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, as the four horse omnibus from the Presidio was descending Pacific street, when near Taylor the break gave way and the team ran down the declivity to Mason street, into which the driver, attempting to turn the vehicle, struck against the fence at the southeast corner of Mason and Pacific and capsized. The coach was filled with passengers inside, and had several on the top. It struck the fence with such violence as to crush in the entire side. Of the passengers, several were slightly, and one—Mr. J. Smith—considerably injured. He was taken to the drug store on the corner of Pacific and Stockton streets, where his wounds were properly dressed. The carriage was badly stove, and the driver lost his day's earnings, consisting of some \$7, which was thrown from the coach box.

FOWL PLAY.—On Monday morning, at half past six o'clock, officer Riley found a man lying at the corner of Jones and Pacific streets, perfectly insensible from injuries he had received and the effects of liquor. He had him conveyed on a drag to the police-office, and called in Dr. Fifer to examine his injuries. A cut nearly five inches in length, across his head, was examined. He had also a lump on the back of his head as large as an egg, apparently caused by a blow from a blunt instrument, and a triangular cut behind his ear. His upper lip was also badly cut. The man was perfectly insensible, and as soon as possible the officer had him conveyed to the hospital, where he could be properly cared for.

GIVING CULPABLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Rattray, living on Broadway, near Sansome street, awoke on Sunday morning with a strange or dizzy sensation in their heads, which led them to believe they had been inhaling chloroform or some other stupefying substance during the night. This impression was confirmed on finding the door open and a gold watch and chain, a ring and several other things stolen therefrom.—*Town Talk.*

Eastern News.

The Steamship, *Jno. L. Stephens* arrived here on Sunday morning, bringing two weeks' later intelligence from the States, and Europe. From the eastern papers we extract the following:

THE ARMY FOR UTAH.

Correspondence of the *N. Y. Herald*.

LEAVENWORTH, UTT., July 18, 1857.

The last detachment of troops composing the army for Utah reached Fort Leavenworth three days since, and the march commenced to-day. The tenth infantry, twenty-four companies, will follow by "Phelp's" battery of eight artillery, and the Fifth infantry, one day's interval between each, which disposition is to be continued as far as Fort Laramie, after which the army is to move in supporting order. General Harney's order for the movement requires the troops to march fifteen miles each day, halting one day in every eight, and allowing twenty-five days to reach Fort Kearney, twenty-five more to Fort Laramie, and from there to the Salt Lake City.

The distance thus was assigned to the expedition left here two days since for Lawrence, where Gov. Walker demands their services in suppressing an *enclave* against the Territorial authorities. He has apprised a proclamation, which I dare say you have seen. This will give you an idea of the present state of affairs in this quarter.

Both parties are brought up to the highest degree of excitement, and I think there are good grounds for apprehending serious results.

Whether the dragoons will ultimately go to Utah is in my judgment doubtful, as the present aspect of affairs seems to indicate that their services will be required in Kansas for some weeks, and until it will be too late to make the march this season. Without them the aggregate of the army for Utah is about 1,300 men, and one half of these (the Fifth) are to be sent home again on account of the hard service and overwork in the swamps of Colorado, from whence they were ordered upon this expedition. Many of the men of that regiment have deserted, and several of the best officers have tendered their resignations, in consequence of what they conceive to be the injustice that has been inflicted upon the regiment.

General Harney will not leave here until the troops are all marshaled, when he expects to make a rapid movement.

An express arrived here to day, only fifteen days from Salt Lake City, with dispatches from Brigham Young. It is said that he and his followers are disposed to receive the Territorial officers and the army with open arms. If such be the fact it will hardly be necessary to send so many troops among them.

I will give you again the full text of the letter:

WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1857.

The War Department has received the following interesting intelligence:

HEAD QUARTERS GILA EXPEDITION,
DEPT OF RIO GILA, June 2, 1857.

In forwarding my monthly returns, I have also inclosed a statement that the expedition is developing one of the most beautiful, fertile and highly organized portions of our country, in all places finding evidence of a former numerous people, more civilized, more industrious, and no doubt more docile, than the wandering Apache who now desolate it. In some locations are found irrigating canals, cut ten feet wide into the sides of the mountains, conveying water from streams, and the irrigation valley, the width of which is able to contain twenty thousand and inhabitants. Our efforts constantly at the heels of those Apaches force them further West, crowding as I learn upon more western nations, who report that their mountains are inundated with new faces, who are forcing their way with rifle and revolver.

B. L. E. DONNEVILLE,
Col. Third Infantry, Commanding.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND NICARAGUA.

We find in a letter from Washington to one of the New York papers, dated 16th of July, a statement of the object of W. Cary Jones' mission. The writer says that Costa Rica will be informed.

First.—That the United States cannot admit any claim of jurisdiction over Nicaragua by Costa Rica by right of conquest.

Second.—That the United States do not and cannot assent to the partition of Nicaragua, as has been proposed.

Third.—That the United States will not recognize the right of Costa Rica to close and keep closed the inter-oceanic transit via Nicargua.

IMPORTANT MAIL IMPROVEMENT.

The Postmaster General has entered a contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for four years from the 1st of October next, for regular semi-monthly mail service from San Francisco to Olympia, Washington Territory, which secures to the Territories of Oregon and Washington as regular mail service as now exists between New York and San Francisco, California.

The instructions to Governor Cumming are completed. They are brief and specific. He is to see that the laws of the United States are faithfully executed. No man in Utah is to be affected for his political opinions, and he is to be allowed to conduct his conduct. Should the civil authorities be unable to enforce the laws, military force is then to be employed. While Governor Cumming's powers are ample for all practical purposes, much is confided to his discretion.

C. E. Bolton, clerk of the Supreme Court of Utah, sends an affidavit to the Attorney General, denying Judge Drummond's statement concerning the destruction of the records of the court. He says they are all safe and in his custody.

[Will the California papers do the citizens of Utah the justice to notice this? Ed. W. S.]

Governor Cumming expects to leave for Utah by the 15th of August.

The difficulties between the United States and New Granada are in a fair way of being settled.

Indian Affairs.

ST. PAUL, Minnesota, July 21, 1857.

Col. Noble, the constructing superintendent of the wagon road to the South Pass, is now in this city. The expedition is, for the present, suspended, the encampment west of the Big Sioux having been broken up on the 18th inst. The company recently removed to Big Woods, about eight miles from Fort Dodge. The objection raised by the Yanktons to Col. Noble's party crossing their country was that they would frighten away the buffaloes, their sole means of subsistence. Col. Noble, before leaving the Indians, appointed the 20th of August to hold a council to treat for the right of way across the country. Should the negotiations fail, it is his intention to perform the duties assigned to him by all the hostilities.

ACCIDENT FROM DEFECTIVE PLANKING.—Geo. Waldo, a drayman, was driving on Davis street, on Tuesday, when one of the wheels of the dray fell into a hole in the planking, by which the drayman was thrown some distance to the ground, causing a severe injury to his side. It is thought that one or two of his ribs are broken.

ATTORAY.—Two sailors belonging to the steamship Columbia had a fight on Tuesday morning, about two o'clock, in Pacific street, when one of them, stabbed the other, in the arm, completely paralyzing the limb. No arrest was made.

CONVICTED.—Wm. Bain, charged with embezzlement from the U. S. Mint, was on Tuesday evening found guilty of the charge.

SURGEON DRATE.—A man named James Nagle fell dead on Saturday morning while chopping wood in a yard on Green street near Mason. Cause, dropsy in the chest.

CRIME WORK.—A man by the name of Doren was arrested for drawing a knife on Friday afternoon, and subsequent to his arrest, it was found that the knife had been stolen but a few moments before, in connection with \$300 worth of dresses, jewelry and other paraphernalia, from a house on Myers street.

It seems he committed a burglary, secreted his plunder, got drunk, and into a fight, all in the short space of an hour.—*New Gal.*

The following additional items we gather from a communication to the S. F. Herald:

"The Sioux and Yanktons are preparing for a general war with the United States. Over 6000 warriors are encamped on the Yellow Medicine and its tributaries. The War Department has sent out one company from Dickinson, and one from New York to come immediately, and will in the course of a month send two more companies. All of the traders have left their trading posts, and the farmers along the Minnesota river have left their farms and houses—not waiting even for a chance to sell. Major Sherman, 3d Artillery, with four pieces, has gone up the Yellow Medicine, acting as an escort to the Indians sent to see the Sioux tribe to keep them friendly during the winter. The present writing everything is quiet, but the volunteer corps are making ready, and from the prospects, I think Minnesota will have as great a war debt as ever did California. Col. Noble's party

are fortified on the east bank of the Big Sioux river. It was despatched with twelve men to this point for more ammunition, and will leave here to-morrow for the camp. 'Little Crow' and 120 braves are with us, and on my return we proceed to Skunk Lake, to capture 'Inkpaduta' and band, who killed the women and children last year on Spirit Lake. The San Francisco news with us are Wm. Divier, James Norton, and George W. Miller."

The Chippewa, *Yaglessoos*.—The removal of the U. S. troops from Fort Ripley has emboldened the Chippewa Indians, and the sale of whisky among them by the whites brings out their old savage traits. They have just driven the Rev. Mr. Beck, Episcopal Missionary, and the whole missionary staff from the mission at Meech Lake, (the outlet) to be continued as fort Laramie, after which it is to be moved to Fort Ripley. They have had a narrow escape with their lives, but all are safe.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.—has taken prompt measures to meet the actual condition of the Indians of Minnesota Territory, and Prof. K. Prichard of the Interior Department, left Washington on the 22d for Minnesota, as the special agent of the Department with instructions for the guidance of the superintendent of Indian affairs for that Territory.

Texas Items.

The survey of the Southern Pacific Railroad, from Dallas to the Brazos, discovers no formidable obstructions to the road.

SAN ANTONIO.—We clip the following items from the *Ledger* of the 18th of July:

Maj. Neighbors has arrived at this place from the Mexican frontier, with whom on a visit, two Indians, one of whom is the well known Tecumseh, Chief of the Southern Comanches. The Major's object is to show them here clearly the advantages of civilization life.

Capt. John Pope, United States Topographical Engineer, commanding the artesian well-boring expedition, arrived here on Wednesday night last. His train and material are expected in a day or two.

The *Zeitung* notices the arrival of several Mexican carts from Santa Rosa, freighted with silver and lead, and consigned to the firm of Meyers & Co., of this city.

Captain John Pope, United States Topographical Engineer, commanding the artesian well-boring expedition, arrived here on Wednesday night last. His train and material are expected in a day or two.

The *Zeitung* gives an account of a hellish outrage on the *Cleopatra*. Two negroes, who were ascertained to be members of a German crew, were captured, and entered the house in the dead of night, seized the mother and her little son and bound them fast; then they made for the room of the daughter, an accomplished and lovely girl of eighteen, who, hearing the tumult, escaped from the window, and ran to the house of a neighbor. The negroes finding her gone rushed out in pursuit, overtook and ravished her. The negroes, who confessed the awful crime, were hung up in the spot. The young lady is in a condition approaching insanity. The *Ledger*, published two days later, says she has become insane.

KANSAS.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 24th has the following:

We have accounts from Kansas to the 21st. All was quiet there still. Gov. Walker with 400 dragoons, and 100 mounted volunteers, has been sent to Leavenworth, to assist in the design of inaugurating their city government, in defiance of law, though insulting and ridiculing the action of the Governor in various ways, he was content to wait until the commission of some overt act of treason should justify the arrest of all concerned in it. In a few days, it was believed, he would attempt to enforce the collection of the revenue levied by the territorial law, and when the courage of the people of Lawrence would be put to the test.

LATER FROM CHINA AND INDIA.

The ship *Mercedes*, Loff, 47 days from Hongkong, arrived on Friday, bringing news to July 8th.

HONGKONG.—Years were entertained that another attempt will be made to poison the European inhabitants at this place.

The officers of the American ship *John Wade*, were being tried for the murder of one of her crew in Hongkong harbor.

The American clipper ship *Holspur*, from New York, arrived July 2d, having made the passage in 70 days.

H. B. M.'s Pleasure, the Earl of Elgin, arrived July 2d, on board the screw steamer *Scammon*, 61 guns. His Lordship brings neither ships of war nor troops, rumor stating that an effort will be made to settle the matter without having recourse to arms.

CANTON.—General hostilities continue suspended.

All communication with the city continues strictly to be prohibited by the Chinese authorities.

U. S. STEAMER WRECKED.—The U. S. steamer *Levant* was wrecked at the entrance of the Woosung river, below Shanghai, about the middle of June. It was feared she had met a total loss. The officers and crew were saved.

INDIA.—As we anticipated, the revolt in India is proving to be a serious affair. European troops were arriving from all quarters, every available steamer being dispatched for that purpose, and the mail steamer was dispatched to convey them from Hongkong to Calcutta. Lord Elgin had received letters from the Governor of India calling on him to send his forces to the rescue of the rebels.

The American clipper ship *Holspur*, from Liverpool, arrived July 2d, having made the passage in 70 days.

A banquet given by the American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool, on the evening of the 11th of July, to the officers of the United States frigates Niagara and Susquehanna, Mr. C. T. Bright, engineer of the company, reported that 800 miles of the telegraph cable were safely coiled on board the Agamemnon, at Greenwich, and 1000 on board the Niagara, in the Mersey. The manufacture of the 2,500 miles of cable, which were to be sent immediately, and would be followed by the remaining 2,000 miles of European cable, was suspended.

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THE WESTERN STANDARD.

The Whale.

THE WHALE. is the general name of an order of animals inhabiting the ocean, arranged in zoology under the name of *Cete* or *Cetace*, and belonging to the class *Mammalia* in the Linnaean system. This animal is named whale from roundness or from rolling.

While living in part or wholly in the ocean, it differs in many important respects from the flesh tribes, and it is these peculiarities which render it a link between the creatures of the land and of the sea. While it has the power of locomotion in the water like other fishes, yet in other particulars, it has no affinity with them; it is as much a mammal as the ox, or the elephant, or the horse; having warm blood, breathing air, bringing forth living young, and sucking them with true milk.

The whale is the largest of all known animals. Some remarks upon the whale and its varieties will form the subject of the present chapter:

THE SPERM WHALE.—The *Cachetor* or *Physeter Macrocephalus*. The principal species are the black headed with a dorsal fin, and the round headed, without a fin on the back, and with fistula in the snout. This whale is known at a distance by the peculiarity of his "spouting" or "blows." He can be easily detected by whalers, if he happens to be in company with other species of whales. He blows the water or vapor from his nostrils in a single column, to the height perhaps of 12 feet, inclining in a forward direction, in an angle of forty-five degrees with the horizon, and visible for several miles. There is also a wonderful regularity as to time in which he "blows," perhaps once in ten minutes. He remains on the surface of the water from 45 to 60 minutes, and under water about the same time.

Unless the whale is frightened, whalers make quite correct calculation as to the chances of overtaking him, or meeting him, or when he will rise to the surface after he has "turned flakes."

The Right whale furnishes the bone (Baleen) so much in common use, and called "whalebone." This bone is taken from the mouth and upper jaw of the whale and is set alone laterally in the most exact order several inches apart, decreasing in length from the centre to his mouth, or the arch of his palate, and becoming shorter farther back; while towards the lip the bone tapers away into mere bristles, forming a loose hanging fringe or border.

At the bottom of this row of bone, where it penetrates the gum, and from eighteen to thirty inches downward, we find a material that resembles coarse hair, entwining and interlacing the bone, and thus forming a sort of net work, and so thick that when the whale closes his lips to press out the water, the smallest kind of fish are caught in the meshes, and are unable to escape.

Indeed, the edges of the bone or slabs, as they might be termed, are fringed with this coarse hair and it extends to their extremities, as may be seen in the rough state when landed from whalers.

The length of the bones or slabs, vary in a great measure according to the size of the fish; though some varieties of this species have larger and better bone than others. The value of the bone is enhanced as a general thing in proportion to its length.

The principal food of the Right whale is a very small red fish, called "brit." Immense shoals of these fish are seen on whale grounds, and the water to a great distance, even for miles, becomes colored with them.

When the whale takes his food, he throws open his lips or lets them fall, and, swimming with great velocity, he scopes up an infinite number of these small fishes and others, that accompany them, some of them scarcely larger than half of a ordinary size pea; he then closes his lips, and pressing out the water from his mouth, every particle of solid matter is securely retained within.

The mouth of the whale is an organ of very wonderful construction. In a large specimen of the race, it may measure when fully opened about sixteen feet long, twelve feet high and ten feet wide—an apartment in truth of very good dimensions. Notwithstanding the enormous bulk of this creature, its throat is so narrow, it would choke upon a morsel fitted for the deglutition of an ox. Its food, therefore, must be as it really is, in very small particles. Such is the wonderful contrivance of nature, and in which we can discover an instance of remarkable wisdom in the Creator and Provider of his creatures."

The Right whale does not fight or contend with his mouth or head, as the sperm whale does, but his means of attack and defence are chiefly in his enormous flukes. He will, however, when struck, "root around" as whale men say, and not infrequently in this manner upset a boat.

This kind of whale and other varieties distinguished by the baleen or bone, have no regular time for remaining on the surface of the water after they "breach," nor in remaining under water, after they "turn flakes." The length of a large right whale is about 80 feet, and some have yielded their captors 250 to 300 barrels of oil.

Such a whale would perhaps weigh not far from eighty tons. Allowing one ox to weigh twenty-five hundred or three thousand pounds, he would weigh down more than fifty of such animals.

Sometimes a whale will turn its head downwards, and, moving its tremendous tail high in the air, will lash the water with violence, raising a cloud of vapor, and sending a loud report to the distance of two or three miles. This is called "lob tailing" by whalers.

It is supposed, that as the sperm whale advances in age, his head not only retains its ordinary proportions, and to appearance becomes enlarged; but the truth is, the other parts of his body, especially his extremities, do actually diminish in bulk and circumference.

In some instances, more oil has been taken out of the head of a sperm whale than from the other part of his body.

The principal food of the sperm whale is "squid," a molluscan animal. "This is an animal of so curious an order as to merit a word of special notice. The principal peculiarity of this molluscan tribe is the possession of powerful tentacles or arms, ranged round the mouth and provided with suckers which give them the power of adhering to rocks, or any other substances, with surprising tenacity. Some of this tribe attain to a great size, and as large as the whale is, will furnish it with no contemptible mouthful. In the gullet of one

are of the same construction. This whale is known by whalers when seen at a suitable distance by his "blows." The column of vapor rises in a single stream, in a vertical or perpendicular direction. This fish is termed "Fin-back," on account of a fin on his back, differing in this particular from all other species of whale. The oil obtained from him is of the same quality as the right whale oil.

BOWHEAD WHALE.—This whale is smooth all over, having no "bonnet on his head" as whalers say, and as right whales have. Their heads differ in shape somewhat from other whales, and hence the name "bowhead" given to them. This species of whale, so far as known, have never been found except in the Chukotka Sea and Arctic Ocean.

THE TURN OF LIFE.—Between the years of forty and sixty, a man who has properly regulated himself, may be considered in the prime of life. His matured strength of constitution renders him almost impervious to the attacks of disease, and experience has given soundness to his judgment. His mind is resolute, firm and equal; all his functions are in the highest order; he assumes mastery over business; builds up a competence on the foundation he has formed in early manhood, and passes through a period of life attended by many gratifications. Having gone a year or two past sixty, he arrives at a critical period in the road of existence; the river of death comes before him, and he remains at a stand-still. But at this time is a viaduct, called "The Turn of Life," which, if crossed in safety, leads to the valley of "old age," round which the river winds, and then beyond without a boat or causeway to effect its passage. The bridge is, however, constructed of fragile materials, and it depends upon how it is trodden, whether it bend or break. Gout, apoplexy, and other bad characters, are also in the vicinity to waylay the traveller and thrust him from the pass, but let him gird up his loins and provide himself with a fitter staff, and he may trudge on in safety, with perfect composure. To quit metaphor, "The Turn of Life," is a turn either into a prolonged walk, or into a grave. The system and powers have reached their utmost expansion, now begin to either close like flowers at sunset or break down at once. One injudicious stimulus, a single fatal excitement, may force it beyond its strength, whilst a careful supply of props, and the withdrawal of all that tends to force a plant, will sustain it in beauty and vigor until night has entirely set in.—*The Science of Life, by a Physician.*

FEEDING HORSES.—Your remarks in relation to the amount of hay and grain which a horse will consume per day, have attracted my attention. The actual amount of food consumed by a horse will depend upon his form and disposition. I have found that horses of a compact form and quiet disposition, weighing about 1,200 pounds, and exerting a force equivalent to moving 150 or 200 pounds at the rate of two miles per hour, for ten hours per day, and six days per week, will require each twenty pounds of oats, fourteen pounds of hay, and seventy pounds of water, with a comfortable stable, to keep them in good order. Then, also, much of the condition of the horse will depend on his having a driver who knows how to use him. This is the conclusion I have arrived at, after thirty years' experience, with a great number of horses on my hands most of the time. The cost of keeping horses for farm work is expensive, when compared with the cost of keeping oxen or mules.—*Mich. Farmer.*

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